Tremendous Bicycle Bargain Sale!

Tomorrow morning we start the most wonderful sale of the season. We have just received a consignment of 350 High-grade Wheels, which we are enabled to sell at the extraordinary price of \$30. They are not the product of a bankrupt firm, but the closing out of the '97 Wheels of a reliable manufacturer. A printed guarantee is given with each and every one. One look at them will convince you of what a magnificent opportunity this is. Make up your mind to come and bespeak one right quick, because they will all be gone in a very, very few days.

> With Lamp, Bell and Bracket, \$1.00 extra.

High-grade, '97, Brand New Wheels,

If you are anything of an expert you will see at once that it is a splendid wheel. Flush joints, internal seat post fastener-"D" tubing-one-piece cranks and crank axle-detachable sprockets-Sager hygienic saddles-22 and 24-inch frames-assorted colors of enamel, striped and decorated with gold leaf-ladies' wheels have dress guards and rubber pedals. These wheels have never been offered before at less than \$75.

Iroquois Cycle Co.,

810 and 1722 14th St.

HOPE FOR MRS. MAYBRICK

Her American Counsel Sanguine of Securing Her Release.

A TALK WITH JUDGE YARRELL

President McKinley Said to Have Interested Himself in the Case of the Unfortunate Woman-Ausbassador Bayard Scored English Interest in the Case.

Decidedly bright are the chances for Mrs. Florence Maybrick to secure her pardon and be liberated from the prison walls of England

Judge L. D. Yarrell, counsel for the unfortunate woman, was interviewed yesterday by a representative of The Times, who had neard that the gentleman had recently had an audience with President McKinley funching the matter, and that the Chief Executive had given encourage-ment in a naisner calculated to inspire the hope that the United States would not be derelict in duty. Replying to a question, Judge Yarrell

said: "Yes, it affords me very great pleasure 'Yes, it affects me very great page.

'touching on this case, and many of these touching of the case, and many of these touching on the case, and many of the case, and the c He appeared deeply interested in the matter, and the documents and letters which I submitted to him were not given a mere passing glance, as the President considered them carefully. I am fully satisfied he has instructed the proper persons to de all in their power so secure a speedy release. Amtassader Bay, as is known, has alreads presented the petition and papers asking Mrs. Maybrick's freedom, and I firmly believe the will secure it.

"I have immireds of letters from prominent people in England, and, strange to asy, they appear more concerned about the case than we do although it is a serious reflection on our people that such know, has been that the lady was not an American subject. Here is a letter from her to which she says:

"I cannot understand how anyone can consider me otherwise than an American. I have asserted my civil rights over and over again, and my citizenship was officially acknowledged by the ready and generous response of ex President Harrison's Government to my appeal through the American minister in 1892, as s by subsequent diplomatic action regarding my case. Events must prove my faith in the chivalry and nothing of my countrymen misplaced ere I will be-President Cleveland is one to refuse his influence in a just cause, or pecially one which concerns a Belpless viction which the lord chief justice of England has admitted to me, under his

own hand, as unjust."
"Undoubtedly," continued Judge Farrell, "the greatest difficulty experienced in getthe seeming indifference on the part of the people of America. They don't seem to care anything for her, or how long she remains in prison. This question of imprisonment of Mrs. Maytrick is not the coroern of ber, it is yours-it is mine, it is everybody's. The very selfishness which degrades the human heart should arouse an interest in every land, and call forth expressions of protest in every hanguage in which innocence is sacred, justice re specied, and humanity protected against oppressions and persecutions. Voices in the wilderness are not heard in these days. The ageny of sorrow commands no sympathy in the halls of power. Individuals are mere ciphers and their wants and wishes are regarded as whims. The popular welfare and fame of governments are at stake in this case."

atheote Hartridge, in of letter to Judge Yarrell, says that Minister Payard had not done his duty, and that Lord Russell was not satisfied and did not beheve that American people wanted, Mrs. Maybrick released. 'It is the duty,' says Mr. Hartridge, "for Americans to disabuse the minds of English people that the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick gives

Sir H. Carr Gibbs, one of England's best writers, says, in a letter to Judge

this. It is a perfect disgrace to our administration of justice that we have not a court of criminal appeal, and the bome office knows full well that, if we her from home."

in a court of appeal, the disgraceful way in which the police worked the case against Mrs. Maybrick would have been exposed. Leaving aside the question of guilt, on technical grounds alone, the verdict of the jury must have been set aside, on account of serious irregularities in the procedure at the trial."

Lord Russell said in a self-prepared paper that be regarded Judge Stephens as a bad judge, although an estimable gentle-man and learned man. "His address to the jury," says Lord Russell, "Was an impassioned invitation to condemn the pris oner. After the venlict was rentered the judge was bissed at and then and there was witnessed a scene. Members of the bar present at once arose and signed a petition to reverse the verdict and condemn-ing it as unsustained by the evidence. When Mr. Matthews was brought to reconsider the verdict by the indignant protest of the whole country he took the advice of the very judge whose mind was certainly fulling and Who was responsible for the whole misdirection. Mrs. Maybrick never has had the chance of defense on any point of attempt, and is now imprisoned for a crime for Which she was never tried of had the opportunity to make de-

Lord Russell says, further, that there was no evidence against Mrs. Maybrick, brick was in the habit of eating assenie and taking other drugs. He regards 't as high time to redress the wrongs inflicted it his duty to make public his views and | victory.

Judge Yarrell has volumes of unpuband surprise is expressed that so little interest is manifested by the American people in securing Mrs. Maybrick's re-

COLORED MAN. WHITE BRIDE

Sallie Johnson, Aged Sixteen, Fancies a Negro Lover.

She Was an Employe of a Baltimore Music Dealer and Ran Away With Him.

Baltimore, July 10.-Joseph Daniel, a colored man, aged twenty-eight years, a musical Instrument dealer at No. 928 West Baltimore street, is missing from his place of business, and Mr. Joseph Johnson, a shac-cutter, has requested the police department to assist him in his search for his daughter, Sallie Johnson, aged sixteen years, Who has left home.

Mr. Johnson thinks his daughter eloped with Daniel yesterday morning. Several days ago Miss Johnson was employed by Daniel as a sales!ady, and her close atten ion to business induced her employer to make arrangements with her mother, Mrs. Maulda Johnson, to take charge of the business.

day, and Mrs. Johnson was to pay half the rent of Daniel's store and to have 10 per cent of the profits of the business. The Johnson family resided at No. 323 Mount street, but moved yesterday in the dwell-Baltimore street. Miss Johnson left home were packing the household effects.

Mrs. Johnson said that her daughter old her she would meet her at the store. When Mrs. Johnson reached the store Daniel was not there, and her daughter could not be found

A letter was found from Miss Johnson informing her mother that she had left home for New York with Daniel, and intended to be married to him last night. When Mrs. husband, and When he arrived the police were notified of the flight of the couple. Mr. Johnson called on Marshal Frey, and the police of New York and Washingto were notified to look out for the man and

Miss Johnson is sixteen years old, has dark hair, a stout figure, and is pretty. Daniel is well known in West Baltimore and is quite a musician. He is tall and wears a moustache and side whiskers. Mr. Johnson was very angry over his daughter's disappearance, and is anxious

to have Daniel arrested.
"I wish I could get hold of him," said Mr. Johnson, "I would make things warm "Appliassador Payard has not stirred blire-self as he should. Had he done so, Mrs. Maybrick would have been released ere us by leaving home with a colored man. I intend to do all in my power to have

B. AND O. RECEIVERS WIN

Granted Permission to Purchase 40,000 Tons of Steel Rails.

DECISION OF JUDGE GOFF

He Finds That the Rails Are Neces sary and to Refuse to Allow Their Purchase Would Be to the Injury of the Road and Also the Stockholders.

Baltimore, July 10 .- The arguments against granting the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio permission to issue \$680,000 worth of receivers' certificates for the purchase of 40,000 tons of steel rails, to be used on the main line, east of the Ohle River, were concluded this afternoon, and immediately after Judge Goff, of the United States circuit court, who was sitting with Judge Morris, of the United States district court, granted the receivers permission. Judge Morris dissented, but as Judge Goff on Mrs. Maybrick and says that he feels is the ranking judge, the receivers gain the

The petition was opposed by attorneys of J. P. Morgan & Co., who are trying to get control of the road and conduct the reorganization:

In his decision Judge Goff said that those Who opposed the petition did so without tenvine a single allegation in the pet

rails with certificates. They relied principally upon the evi dence of an expert, who considered that was no absolute necessity at this time for such a quantity of rails. The evi dence in the case showed a very strong preponderance that the ralls were need-The court said that from the actions of the objectors it was quite evident that

the contrary could not be shown. Judge Goff touched on the charge that the indebtedness of the road had been largely increased, and said that such was not the case. In regard to the first \$5,000,000 of certificates, he said that \$3,500,000 was used in taking up indebtedness-a substitution of one manner of debt for snother-and out increasing the total. The issue of certificates for volling stock was also done with the assent of parties to this controversy, a the manner in which it was done would not deprive the bondholders of one dollar The Maryland construction certificates did not increase the debt, as it was merely

a substitution. It was conceded in the beginning that it was best for the Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad that these expenditures be made. So there are quite a number of millions of dollars that the court has not authorized nor the receivers contracted in exces of the Habilitles of the Baltimore and Ohio since it went into the hands of the re-

The court took issue with Mr. Felton, the expert, and said that while Felton admits that the road can get along with 170 miles this year, that the same pro cess will have to be repeated next year. Judge Goff said that it seemed to him that the proper and economical administration of the road demands that the rail shall be

laid at the present time. He could not see why those who had ac quiesced in the issuing of former cer tificates should object now, as the original idea was to prevent the disruption of the system. With reference to the large purchases of modern equipment be sale that surely the court would not have an thorized the purchase of equipment that had been retired on all other great lines that had had its day and generation and passed away; it would have been an act of folly on the part of the court and un pardonable on the part of the receivers to lave asked the court to purchase engine that had been condemned years ago Therefore the purchase of large engine was done to bring the road back to the tion it once occupied and all its friends hoped would occupy again.

It would thus be folly to refuse to improve the tracks at the present time It would be an action on the part of the sourt that would show great dereliction of duty to all those interested in this great property, if it would take any action that ould cripple or destroy its earning powe and it was because of this belief that thes rails are essential to the earning power of the road, by virtue of which only i can recover from the unfortunate position in which it is found today, that he would

grant the petition and sign the order.

The Baltimore and Ohio receivers take the decision as upholding their policy of building up the property and increasing its carning power. The rails are to be purchased from the Carnegie Company.

receivers asked to issue two millions additional. Immediately afterward the judges upon application of the read's afterney modified their order issued yesterday co-thorizing counsel for the trustees of \$1, 500,000 mortgage bondbolders of the Baltimore and Onio and Chicago Railway to bring suits in the United States courts of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois to foreclass the mortgages, and it was decided by the court to suspend the order granting power o sue. Judge Golf saying that if the re-ceivers were to be attacked it must be done in this court. Meantime, the Baltimore and Ohio re-

seivers will be authorized to answer the petition for authority to sue. The case will be heard in about three weeks, and now seems to be likely to be fought from beginning to end. The foreclosure of the mortgage will probably make necessary a reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio, and its importance seems now to be fully recognized by the receivers.

NO NEGRO POSTMASTERS

McKinley Between Two Fires in Making Southern Appointments.

Colored Republicans Demand Recogpitten and White Citizens Threaten a Boycott.

The Administration, it was understood yesterday at the Postoffice Pepartment seeks a solution of the strife of the postcratic incumbents to hold over in definitely

This decision has cost the Administration a great many sleepless nights. Colored by the regular Republican muchines in position to their appointment has swelle up in one great chords so long and loud that the Administration has held back from

making the appointments.
Girdly would the Administration fill thes offices by the appointment of white Repub licans, but such an act would bring it into direct conflict with the Republican nu chines down there; which are now under the control of colored Republicans. The blacks greatly outnumber the Republican whites, and these black Republicans believe that "the borse which pulls the plow ought

to have the fodder." Take, for instance, the postoffice at Chalotte. In the county of which Charlotte is the county seat the Republican organ Ization comprises 4.500 colored registered Republicans of that county indersed a Yet the Administration besitates to make the appointment. If one of the 200 white Republicans should be appointed the or ganization would go against the Administration and the 4,500 colored voters would probably cast another kind of ballot.

Should a colored candidate be appointed the patrons of the office would refuse to subscribe to it, and the white employes who would be subordinate to the colored postmaster threaten to quit work, which would seriously cripple the conduct of

With these troubles in view the heads of the postal department are understood to have agreed yesterday to let the incum

This proposition is offensive to the Republican machine, because it is of its right to patronage. It will lead to a family war from out the smoke of which the Democratic star shines brightly.

The exhibition of the cinematographe, which will take place at River View this evening, will, it is expected, draw a very large crowd to that popular resort. The exhibition will be a very fine one, and numbers of fine thews will be displayed. The cool and airy payllon on the bluff overlooking the river, will be used as the place of exhibition, and to admission fee will be asked. In addition to this the chute and all the other attractions at the View will be in full operation. Arth's orchestra will be heard in a concert, when all the popular airs of the day will be rendered. The steamer Pentz will leave her wharf at 11 a. m., 2:45 and 6:15 p. m., and those going down on the last boat will be in ample time to see the cinematographe exhibition. The return trips will be made at 1, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 Those who are hunting for cool spots

B. & O.'s Big Tobacco Warehouse. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has Baltimore, a six-story tobacco warehouse which has more floor space than any other building in the city. It cost about \$150, ery for handling tobacco and has four electric elevators. The building is

His Illness Probably Due to Overtaxing his Strength.

DIFFICULT FOR HIM TO REST

He Built a House Beat Called the Holy Terror, but Was Always Too Busy to Enjoy It-The Beginning of His Successful Career in the Theatrical Profession.

the dangerous liness of William Gillette, the playwright and actor, in London, was received with mingled surprise and incredulity by his relatives and friends in theater, company and management. The this city, which is his home. When in opening of the play, which was to run of this country he spends most of his spare time on the estate of his father, the late Francis Gillette, at one time United States

his sister, Mrs. George H. Warner, and her husband, brother of Charles Dudley Warner. Letters from Mr. Gillette received here up to today have given no intimution but that his health was as good as usual He has intimated that there were more social obligations than were consistent with obtaining such rest as he needed, though with his usual modesty he has been otherwise silent about the lionizing described in the London dispatches.

Few appreciate the terrible strain Mr. Gillette has been under for a long time. Atter an unusually trying season in 1895-56 with "Too Much Johnson," he planued to spend a month or two last tuising on his house bont, the Holy Teror which he was having built. But the beat not being completed till August, he came here at the close of the season and worked early and late on his new play, "Secret Service," through the hot weather.

He made one trip on his boat, from New York to this city, and then had to harry back to begin rehearsn'ts of "Secret Serv train the new company for "Too Much Johnson." When friends suggested that he might be overtaxing his strength, he laughed them off and continued his work day and night. His bont had been hauled out, a different kind of engine put in and other improvements made, so that he could sail through New York harbor without destroying all the shipping, and n her he calculated to put in many hours of recreation, at times during the winter

in the South, and this summer. But then came the phenomenal success at the Garrick, lengthening out the proposed six weeks through the winter. With ut a day's rest, this was fellowed by the Boston season, after which he had hoped to go aboard his boat. When finally it was decided to try London after Eos it was supposed that it would be for only four weeks, and he would begin his va cation in July.

How the run there has been lengthened is well known. Moreover, there has been little opportunity to rest between per formances, because of the lionizing.

That he could keep up was a marvel to ose who did not know how careful he is u his daily veglme. Of late, it is under stood, be has been training an English ompany to continue in the piece after ais company returns in August

Some years ago, soon after his wife's death, when he was afflicted with nervols prostration, the doctors said he would never be able to resume his work of writing and acting. That was just after the three long seasons with "The Private Secretary." For months he could not leave his invalid's chair, and could take but Pittle nourishing food. He consulted leading specialists in Paris, and finally re ed his health in a cabin in the North Carolina mountains, built by himself. Ther he returned to do even better work, crown constitution thus indicated is what his friends now pin their faith in. They be lieve that after a few weeks of rest he will be himself again.

Absolute quiet for Mr. Gillette has never been a possibility. From boyhood he has always busied himself about something While still a mere youth he constructed a small steam engine, perfect in every detail He also displayed great ingenuity with car penter's tools, and many specimens of his

handicraft are still preserved.

But his natural bent was toward the He painted the drop could get up a "play." curtain and made all the necessary prop-erties. In declamation in the high school

not look kindly on his tendencies toward

As he grew older he gave parlor im personations, well remembered by those who saw them. The leading people of the dramatic World be imitated to perfection; first in boyon sport and then on the platform in halls in neighboring villages But not content with elocutionizing, by

shook off parental restraint and went to seek his fortune as an actor. His first trip was to St. Louis and then to New Or leans, but it was not attended with much success. Then for a time be did a small part in a stock company in New York. As foreman of a jury it was his role to atter simply the words; "We find the pris oner gulity.

A season of that having palicit on him he followed up an advertisement for an alt-round man for a stock company in Hartford, Conn., July 10.—The news of Montreal. After representing how diffiand hastened across the border, full of the company and learned his part and the formen that no one need know his part; freekies on its face and a thirsty look if the leading man was not drunk, as he f To the Times man these were accomplished. usualty was, the performance would surely

drunkard out of the gutter and rehabilitating him. "Specialties" were the chief He was to be brought on the stage on was given him. He lay long on his litter waiting for the one to be carried on the stage. When he was finally before the footlights he found that his wait had only just begun; the leading man was do ing a monologue and breakdown

jumping on Gillett's body, which caused with pain. A moment later the curtain

Gillette hurried for the street. As he formed him that the play would not be continued, and at the same time thrust an envelope into his hand. Without stop envelope, Gillette burried to the railroad car and considered how he might get an inexpensive ride back to "God's co In a short time, a knight of the road happealing by, told him how he could sten aboard a steamer. With grateful wool be followed the advice. Once on the steam e opened his envelope, and found in it a check for \$25, his week's pay. Then h vas divided between two opinions, whether to go back for another job or to renew

Fortunately he decided on the latter erse, and his history since then is familfar to the American public.

BRITAIN'S DREAM OF EMPIRE.

A St. Petersburg Paper on the Policy She Is Mapping Out. London, July 10.-The Novoe Vremya, of Et. Petersburg, has this to say of the British policy of imperial federation, which was so prominently advocated during the jubileo celebrations:

will enable the British empire to dictate with hopunity to the world by means of an enormous fleet created by the common resources, and to complete its economical independence. Herein, however, lies the weakness of the futur federation. As soon as a British customs nion is completed England, with her colonies, will lose all connection with the rest of the world, and a final suptoce with

her will then be of no conseque The paper then proceeds to show that a coalition would be formed among the continental powers which would be a strong that no attention would be paid to England's demands when they we owers. It points out that no pavy, how the oceans Let ween the British possessions Cut off from intercourse with other na-tions by the combined flet's of the booth nations. England would ultimately be antions, England wou compelled to agree to their terms or starve while, in the meantime, her industri-would be utterly ruined.

\$5.00 Excursions to the Sea- \$5.00 shore via Pennsylvania Raffrond. On Fridays and Satordays during July and August tickets will be sold for 11 a. m. and 12:45 p. m. trains to AtlanticCity,

jy6-tu, th, fr, pm; sun, wed, &fr, am-

Weather Sage Falls Thirteen Stories and Tells a Secret.

MAKING PARTISAN WEATHER

The Hot Spell an Alleged Republican Scheme-Men Do Not Need Meat and Coal in Weather Like This-Cold Waves Are Productive of Democratic Votes.

Hanging on the north wall of the Weather Bureau, directly under an electric fan and above the water cooler, is a simple reminder of suspended navigation and cold feet. It is the cold wave signal board. Last night its face was turned week, had been postponed three days. Gil- toward the wall. Near it, neatly folded, lay a white flag with a blackened ornter packed in campber. Against the back lette expressed his surprise. He was in- fonce leaned a prostrated sunflower with To The Times man these were suggestive

The play turned on the dragging of a The Weather Sage sat on the fire-escape clud in angel white, with a tack around the bottom. He was listening for the thunder. Now and then, when the Salvation a litter and begin-speaking as the leading. Army drummer smote the sheepskin or the e the street, a look of happy expectation overcast the Sage.

"That thunder storm has either failed to go off or has come off," sympatheneally suggested The Times man.

"Yes. I don't seem to be able to round it up," sailly said the Sage. "I have been running the weather ever since I was old enough to be a reporter," continued the Sare, "and I have never before slipped up on a thunder storm in summer. Usually they occur so frequently that it is very easy to predict them. This time, though. I have been predicting this same thunder storm for ten days and have dinust used up my assortment of tensous for its failure to appear. I think Jupiter must have a sore throat."

Sage, "when the Weather Bureau was soung and strong, when it was easy to blow down barns, turn oak trees into toothoicas, and of angry gods. It used to be just as easy with cash, have a silken sofa in your cell. or flirt with Justice."

"Sage," said the reporter, "your conduct is too thin. You promised a then storm yesterday afternoon, and as a blaff that you desired to fulfill this proinstered up a few pule clouds from the South and sprinkled the streets with a weather. You fear cold weather. You of this Administration you are producing

This charge came open the Sage to anddens; that he fell from the fire escape. He struck upon the bricks thirteen stories selow, and being delirious from his hurried descent be spoke as follows:

Murder will out. Guidensuppe a cold wave to Washington. I am standing in with this Administration, and cold weather means hunger for the masses, and cold weather and hunger mean Democratic vous. In warm weather there needn't be a fire on the hearth and the system needs but little next. In warm weather the ragged children foll around the public parks and drink from the flowing bountains. When this is so, there is no searching inquiry into the question of the awnership of the earth. in warm weather the employer goes to Europe or to Newport and does not flash his splendor before the sunken eyes of the employed. It is a good deal easier to make men believe that they are well governed while the weather is warm and sunny than when it is drear and cold. This is why I producing high-grade Republican

Applicants for Treasury Places. Secretary Gages was yesterday handed a list of applications for appointment in the Treasury Department, which read as follows: Thomas A. Hughes, Sionx City, Iowa, to be surveyor of customs at Sionx City, Iowa; J. M. Jenkins, New Orleans, La., to be assistant appraiser at New Orleans, La.; T. Stadmuller, F. W. Harris, and N. A. Koser, of Oakland, Cal., to be examiner of drugs at San Francisco, Cal.